

**Table 1. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Iowa, 2012**

Ownership	Part of body affected <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	3,700	36.6	10	5.4
private industry	1 HEAD	20	0.2	3	32.4
private industry	13 Face	20	0.2	3	34.3
private industry	2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT	60	0.6	5	20.8
private industry	20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	0.6	5	20.8
private industry	3 TRUNK	1,730	17.1	8	6.0
private industry	31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	20	0.2	2	34.0
private industry	310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.2	2	34.0
private industry	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,450	14.4	7	6.3
private industry	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	520	5.1	5	8.4
private industry	321 Thoracic region	50	0.5	5	22.3
private industry	322 Lumbar region	860	8.5	10	7.1
private industry	33 Abdomen	200	2.0	15	12.0
private industry	330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	200	2.0	14	12.1
private industry	34 Pelvic region	50	0.5	12	21.9
private industry	341 Hip(s)	20	0.2	15	32.4
private industry	344 Groin	20	0.2	8	33.6
private industry	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	1,220	12.1	13	6.5
private industry	41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	620	6.1	20	7.9
private industry	42 Arm(s)	150	1.5	17	13.6
private industry	420 Arm(s)- unspecified	40	0.4	1	26.1
private industry	421 Upper arm(s)	40	0.4	35	24.5
private industry	422 Elbow(s)	40	0.4	38	24.5
private industry	43 Wrist(s)	280	2.8	7	10.5
private industry	44 Hand(s)	110	1.1	9	15.5
private industry	440 Hand(s)- unspecified	30	0.3	23	28.4
private industry	442 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	50	0.5	4	22.1
private industry	4420 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- unspecified	20	0.2	6	32.7
private industry	4429 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- n.e.c.	20	0.2	4	33.6
private industry	48 Multiple upper extremities locations	40	0.4	17	24.7
private industry	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	420	4.2	9	9.0
private industry	51 Leg(s)	330	3.2	7	9.9

See footnotes at end of table

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private industry	512 Knee(s)	290	2.9	7	10.4
private industry	52 Ankle(s)	70	0.7	11	19.5
private industry	53 Foot (feet)	20	0.2	15	34.6
private industry	530 Foot (feet)- unspecified	20	0.2	2	37.3
private industry	8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	220	2.2	8	11.6
private industry	84 Neck and back	20	0.2	22	33.8
private industry	85 Shoulder(s) and back	20	0.2	6	39.6
private industry	89 Other multiple body parts	170	1.7	8	12.9
private industry	899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	170	1.7	8	12.9
local government	All Selected Parts	350	28.7	10	21.1
local government	3 TRUNK	130	10.4	17	28.3
local government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	130	10.4	17	28.4
local government	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	40	3.5	17	43.8
local government	322 Lumbar region	70	5.4	3	36.4
local government	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	120	9.6	5	29.2
local government	41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	40	3.3	25	45.1
local government	42 Arm(s)	30	2.9	3	47.9
local government	422 Elbow(s)	30	2.9	3	47.9
local government	43 Wrist(s)	40	3.0	5	47.0
local government	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	90	7.6	13	31.9
local government	51 Leg(s)	50	3.8	13	42.3
local government	512 Knee(s)	20	2.0	12	56.1
state government	All Selected Parts	160	27.5	16	10.9
state government	3 TRUNK	80	14.6	18	13.9
state government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	70	13.0	18	14.5

See footnotes at end of table

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state government	322 Lumbar region	60	10.6	21	15.8
state government	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	50	9.1	22	16.9
state government	43 Wrist(s)	20	3.1	9	27.5
state government	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	20	3.1	2	27.7

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of time workers were affected by an injury or illness. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days are represented in actual values. Median days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) are not directly comparable to median days away from work (DAFW).

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

<sup>6</sup> Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 13, 2013